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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,488	12/12/2005	Gerald Lucovsky	5051-639	3119
	7590 09/18/200 L SIBLEY & SAJOVE	EXAMINER		
PO BOX 37428			SANDVIK, BENJAMIN P	
RALEIGH, NC 27627			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2826	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/18/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/560,488	LUCOVSKY ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Ben P. Sandvik	2826			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 Jul</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 and 33 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 and 33 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acce	vn from consideration. r election requirement. r.	≣xaminer.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the orection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). sected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/4/2008.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte			

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213 (Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 6/4/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6-10, 14-16, 18, 20, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buchanan et al (U.S. PG Pub #2002/0197789), in view of Seung-Gu Lim; "Dielectric functions and optical bandgaps of high-K dielectrics for metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors by far ultraviolet spectroscopic ellipsometry; Journal of Applied Physics, Volume: 91, Number 7, pp 4500-4505 April 1,2002).

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With respect to claims 1, 3, 4, 7-9, Buchanan teaches a semiconductor substrate (Fig. 2D, 10); a first oxide layer on the semiconductor substrate (Fig. 2D, 12), the first oxide layer comprising an element from the semiconductor substrate (Paragraphs 29 and 33, silicon); a second oxide layer on the first oxide layer opposite the semiconductor substrate (Fig. 2D, 14), the second oxide layer comprising a stoichiometric, single-phase complex oxide represented by the formula: ABO (Paragraph 46), but does not teach that h=j; or that A is an element of the lanthanide rare earth elements of the periodic table or the trivalent elements from cerium to lutetium; and B is an element of the transition metal elements of groups IIIB, IVB or VB of the periodic table. Lim teaches ABO oxides for use as gate dielectrics, such as GdScO₃ and SmScO₃ (table 2), having a bandgap greater than 5.5 eV and a conduction band offset energy of greater than 1.5 eV. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use GdScO₃ or SmScO₃ as the ABO oxide in Buchanan as taught by Lim in order to reduce the leakage current in the device (see introduction of Lim).

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With respect to **claim 2**, Buchanan teaches that the thickness of the second oxide layer is less than 15 nm (Paragraph 44).

With respect to **claim 6**, Buchanan teaches that B is an element with 3d, 4d or 5d electrons available for bonding to oxygen, and wherein A is an element in which one 5d electron is available for bonding (Paragraphs 46/47).

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With respect to **claim 10**, Buchanan teaches that the substrate comprises a material selected from the group consisting of a Group III-V binary alloy, a Group III-V quaternary alloy, a Group III-nitride alloy, and combinations thereof (Paragraph 29).

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With respect to **claim 14**, Buchanan teaches that the substrate comprises a material selected from the group consisting of silicon (Si), germanium (Ge), silicon carbide (SIC), gallium nitride (GaN), gallium arsenide (GaAs), and combinations thereof (Paragraph 29).

With respect to **claim 15**, Buchanan teaches a SOI substrate (Paragraph 29).

With respect to **claim 16**, Buchanan teaches that the first oxide layer comprises a nitrided silicon dioxide (Paragraph 34).

With respect to **claim 18**, Buchanan teaches that the device comprises a field effect transistor (Paragraph 28).

With respect to **claim 20**, Buchanan teaches a high electron mobility transistor (Paragraphs 8 and 12).

With respect to **claim 33**, Buchanan teaches that the second oxide layer is non-crystalline (Paragraph 46).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buchanan and Lim, in view of Ahn et al (U.S. PG Pub #2003/0045060).

With respect to **claim 5**, Buchanan does not teach that the second oxide has an equivalent oxide thickness of about 0.5 to 1.6 nm. Ahn teaches gate oxides formed with equivalent oxide thicknesses of less than 2 nm (Paragraph 37). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the second oxide of Buchanan with an EOT of 0.5 to 1.6 nm based on the teachings of Ahn in order to make the oxide more uniform and easier to process.

Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buchanan and Lim, in view of Umemoto et al (U.S. Patent #5132752).

With respect to **claims 11-12**, Buchanan does not teach that the substrate comprises a Group InGaAs or InGaAsP. Umemoto teaches a substrate for a FET comprising InGaAs or InGaAsP (Col 10 Ln 23-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the substrate of Buchanan of InGaAs or InGaAsP as taught by Umemoto to suppress the carrier multiplication effect in the device.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buchanan and Lim, in view of Takahashi et al (U.S. Patent #6207976).

With respect to **claim 13**, Buchanan does not teach that the substrate comprises a Group III-nitride alloy selected from the group consisting of (Ga,Al)N, (Ga, In)N, (Al,In)N, (Ga,Al,In)N, and combinations thereof. Takahashi

teaches a substrate for a FET comprising InGaN (Col 8 Ln 38-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the substrate of Buchanan of InGaN as by Takahashi in order to achieve the predictable result of a substrate with a suitable conductivity for semiconducting functions.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buchanan and Lim, in view of Gardner et al (U.S. Patent #6140167).

With respect to **claim 17**, Buchanan does not teach that the first oxide layer contributes less than about 0.5 nm of oxide-equivalent capacitance to the FET. Gardner teaches a gate dielectric having an oxide-equivalent capacitance of less than about 0.5 nm (Col 9 Ln 20-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the first oxide with an equivalent capacitance thickness as taught by Gardner in order to allow for a greater actual thickness of the oxide.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buchanan and Lim, in view of Cantarini et al (U.S. PG Pub #2001/0013627).

With respect to **claim 19**, Buchanan does not teach that the device comprises a photovoltaic device. Cantarini teaches a MOSFET device that comprises a photovoltaic device (Paragraph 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a

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photovoltaic device with the device of Buchanan as taught by Cantarini in order to provide a "turn-on" signal for the MOSFET.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ben P. Sandvik whose telephone number is (571) 272-8446. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sue Purvis can be reached on 571-272-1236. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. P. S./ Examiner, Art Unit 2826

/Evan Pert/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2826